COUNCIL OF MARITIME PREMIERS

ANNUAL REPORT

1989-90

NOTE

This is the finalized version of the 1989-90 annual report with the exception of the "Letter from the Premiers" and the "Letter from the Secretary".

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Maritime Intergovernmental Cooperation

Introduction

In 1864 leaders from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island met in Charlottetown to discuss Maritime union. The Government of Canada asked to be present and representatives were invited to attend. This 1864 Charlottetown Conference led to the union of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Canada into the Dominion of Canada, in 1867. Prince Edward Island joined the Dominion in 1873. Over the next 85 years the subject of Maritime union, or even cooperation, received scant attention from academics, business leaders and governments.

In 1951 the Maritime Provinces Board of Trade initiated discussions on a program of cooperative action to bring together business and government to direct the economic growth of the region. The program recommended new structures for cooperation, including an industrial commission and an immigration commission. In 1953 the Board convened the first formal roundtable discussion of regional cooperation since the 1864 Charlottetown Conference. The four Atlantic premiers, together with business leaders from the region, discussed substantive opportunities for economic cooperation among the provinces. This led to the creation of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council.

The Atlantic Premiers' Conference

In the spring of 1956 Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent commented on the need for special measures to improve the economy of Atlantic Canada. It was the first instance where he publicly acknowledged the special needs of the region. He also challenged the area to initiate this re-development.

This shift in policy presented an opportunity for the region's leaders to put forward substantive ideas for economic renewal. On July 9, 1956 the Atlantic premiers met for the first time to discuss the prime minister's challenge. They continued to meet, at least once per year, until 1970.

The Atlantic Premiers' Conference became a vehicle for multi-province cooperation on a number of fronts. Economic development and transportation issues often dominated the agenda. The premiers embarked on a number of other interesting ventures. For example, in 1957 they set up Atlantic Canada House in London, England. Atlantic Canada House promoted the region generally and explored opportunities for enhanced trade, investment and tourism. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia agreed to cost-share a new school for the deaf in Amherst. The four provinces jointly funded an Atlantic Pavilion at the 1967 World's Fair in Montréal.

The eleven Canadian first ministers marked the 100th anniversary of the Charlottetown Conference with their own Charlottetown meeting in 1964. Premier Louis Robichaud of New Brunswick proposed that the four Atlantic provinces consider anew the idea of union.

Premiers Robichaud and Stanfield agreed to organize a free vote in their respective legislatures on an identical resolution calling for a study into the union of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Both legislatures passed the resolution in 1965. Premier Shaw of Prince Edward Island and Premier Smallwood of Newfoundland declined to participate in the study. Premier Smallwood's

participation in regional discussions decreased markedly after 1965, although Newfoundland participated in some specific regional activities.

In February 1965 the Canadian Institute on Public Affairs and Mount Allison University co-sponsored a conference on the idea of Maritime union, in Sackville, New Brunswick. Opinion leaders from across the region debated the advantages and disadvantages of a single Maritime province.

In November 1967 Prince Edward Island Premier Alex Campbell agreed to seek the approval of his legislature to participate in the Maritime Union Study. Permission was granted and on March 26, 1968 the three Maritime premiers appointed Dr. J.J. Deutsch, Principal of Queen's University and formerly Chairman of the Economic Council of Canada, to head the study. Fred Drummie, Economic Advisor to the New Brunswick government, served as executive director.

While the study was underway the Maritime premiers continued to identify and act upon ideas for closer cooperation. Particular areas of interest included transportation, surveys and mapping, education, export promotion, tourism and regional development. Interprovincial cabinet committees replaced ad hoc groups. The three provinces launched joint trade missions to the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Massachusetts in 1968 and 1969.

Transition to the Council of Maritime Premiers

In 1970 the voters of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia elected new premiers. Premier Hatfield of New Brunswick and Premier Regan of Nova Scotia were presented with the completed Maritime Union Study within days of taking office. They met with Premier Campbell in Charlottetown on November 27, 1970 to release the report.

In May 1971 the premiers created the Council as their main response to the Maritime Union Study. The Agreement establishing the Council of Maritime Premiers was approved by the three Lieutenant-Governors-in-Council and signed by the three Maritime premiers on behalf of their provinces. During the 1972 sessions, each of the legislative assemblies of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island enacted identical legislation respecting the establishment of the Council of Maritime Premiers. These three Acts came into force on June 30, 1972.

Thus was established the Council of Maritime Premiers, the first agency of its kind in Canada by which three provinces seek systematically to identify and exploit opportunities for maximizing the benefits of government services through joint action. From the beginning, the Council adopted a pragmatic approach to seeking opportunities to address economic and social problems of the Maritime provinces through cooperative action. The Council provides Maritime governments with a strong decision-making capacity at the highest level. The Council becomes involved both strategically and symbolically with specific opportunities, many of which are implemented by line departments.

The Council provides an organized capacity for the three provinces to reach ends together that they cannot reach alone. The benefits sought from cooperation include:

- achieving higher quality and greater efficiency in the public and private sectors through sharing costs, effecting a larger scale of operations, and harmonizing government policies and practices;
- reaching a critical mass of resources to do something otherwise impossible or impractical; and
- having greater influence over external forces and players that affect our provinces, particularly the federal government.

Twenty Years of Achievements

Over the years, Maritime intergovernmental cooperation has expanded to include a variety of economic, social and public service priorities. Numerous institutions have been established, both within and outside the Council framework, which individual provinces could otherwise not afford. In addition, joint action has led to policy changes by the federal government to more closely meet the needs of the region. Listed below are some of the highlights of the past twenty years.

1971 - First meeting of Council of Maritime Premiers. Agreement to create it signed on May 25, 1971
- First meeting of the Joint Legislative Committee of the Maritime provinces

1972 - Agreement reached to create the Land Registration and Information Service (LRIS)
- Agreement to create the Maritime Resource Management Service (MRMS)
- Agreement reached that Holland College provide police training for the Maritimes
- Maritime Provinces Transportation Committee formed

1973 - Agreement to have an environmental education and information program
- Several transportation breakthroughs resulting from meetings with federal minister; e.g., westbound subsidies increased selectively, Physical Distribution Advisory Service created
- Uniform bill of lading and other commercial transportation efficiencies agreed

1974 - Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission (MPHEC) created
- Maritime Municipal Training and Development Board (MMTDB) created

1976 - Atlantic Lottery Corporation created

1977 - Agreement with federal Minister of Transport on issue of transportation as a tool for regional development
- Dental School at Dalhousie University expanded
- Voluntary Advisory Committee on Regional Economic Development (VACRED) created
- Power cable completed from New Brunswick to Prince Edward Island

1978 - Support for the creation of Atlantic Canada Plus by the private sector

- Secretary to Council asked to serve as co-secretary of New England Governors/Eastern Canadian Premiers

1980 - Atlantic Coastal Resources Information Centre established as part of MRMS
- Coordinating Committee of Maritime Electric Utilities formed

1981 - $1.5 million over four years committed by Council and departments of education for joint projects

1982 - Maritime Provinces Education Foundation (MPEF) established

1983 - Federal government challenged on its unilateral study of the Maritime Freight Rates Act
- Agreement to build Atlantic Veterinary College in Charlottetown

1984 - Financing of new Maritime Forest Ranger School agreed
- Agreement signed for financial support of Atlantic Standardbred Breeders Association
- Contract for English Maritime Studies textbook signed

1985 - Maritimes agreed to implement series of reforms of the trucking industry to increase efficiency
- Contract for French Maritime Studies textbook signed
- Council supports Feed Sufficiency Strategy of Maritime Farmers Council

1986 - Report on cooperation among the Maritime/Atlantic governments in the 1950's and 1960's released (author Paul Evans)
- Trade and investment missions to Hong Kong and other Far Eastern countries were initiated

1987 - The ministers of education for the three provinces announced the completion of the first major region-wide educational publishing initiative, "The Maritimes: Tradition, Challenge & Change" and "Les Maritimes: trois provinces à découvrir"
- The provinces signed federal-provincial agreements for the continuance of feed freight assistance after five Council interventions from 1985-87
- The Maritime provinces high school in Hong Kong was officially opened

1988 - Dr. Charles McMillan engaged to identify opportunities for enhanced regional cooperation in the Maritimes
- Three year project to promote the Acadian regions of the Maritimes as a tourist destination area negotiated by the three departments responsible for tourism

1989 - Maritime Educational Publishing Development Program created
- Premier Clyde Wells attends two meetings, the first time a premier of Newfoundland and Labrador has attended full Council sessions
- Historic memorandum of agreement to reduce interprovincial trade barriers was signed

1990 - The 77th session of Council was held concurrently with the first

session of the Conference of Atlantic Premiers at Corner Brook, Newfoundland

- "Standing Up To The Future: The Maritimes in the 1990's", a report prepared for the Council by Dr. Charles McMillan, was released and endorsed by the three premiers

Twenty years ago, with the formation of the Council, Maritime intergovernmental cooperation became structured, more explicit and more accepted. It expanded dramatically throughout the 1970's and 1980's. The record testifies to the vision, generosity, courage, patience and ability of the ten Maritime premiers over those years, many cabinet ministers, and hundreds of public servants as well as leaders in business, academe and other segments of the Maritime community.

The Council and the provinces created the agencies and committees mentioned above which are listed in the Index of Regional Organizations and Committees on page . But each one has its own successes. Each offer services directly to organizations and individuals that improve the quality of life in this region and the effectiveness and efficiency of government policies and programs.

One must recognize the important role played by the government of Newfoundland in many aspects of regional cooperation over the past 20 years. In spite of the fact that Newfoundland withdrew when the discussions turned to political union, Newfoundland has continued to participate in many areas of regional cooperation.

The Maritimes in the 1990's

"Flexibility, resiliency and a forward orientation are the new keys to economic performance." Standing Up to the Future: The Maritimes in the 1990's

Introduction

In December 1988, the Maritime premiers commissioned Dr. Charles McMillan to consider the major issues facing the Maritimes in the 1990's, develop a plan of action and report on the operation of Council.

Dr. McMillan, a native of Prince Edward Island, is a Professor of International Business at York University. He is an advisor to governments, international agencies and corporations.

His report was made public in October 1990 under the title "Standing Up to the Future: The Maritimes in the 1990's".

Dr. McMillan's Findings

Dr. McMillan concludes that, in the 1990's, Maritimers will face many challenges and opportunities:

- severe pressures on the federal Treasury to restrict spending at existing or reduced levels for most of the 1990's;
- changing demographics in Canadian society;
- the globalization of the economy;
- the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement and the need for pro-active responses to raise the profile of opportunities;
- new technologies to help address the physical barriers of doing business in the Maritimes;
- new growth markets present new opportunities for traditional Maritime exports;
- need for a workforce that is skilled in current technologies, and the implementation of life-cycle learning.

Dr. McMillan observes that:

- federal spending or prosperity in Central Canada will not by itself produce economic growth and lower levels of unemployment in the Maritimes.
- the Maritimes have an excellent network of universities and community colleges, but institutional cooperation on research remains weak or non-existent.

Dr. McMillan concludes that:

> "...the Maritime Premiers can no longer take the sources of continued economic growth for granted... Competitiveness means competitive governments as well as competitive private sectors... It has everything to do with mobilizing scarce resources - talent, brains, thinking, networks, information, entrepreneurial managers - into coordinated actions to achieve realistic objectives."

A Plan of Action

> "A vigorous, cooperative, pro-active strategy must be seen as a tool of the 1990's, based on a confident view of Maritime talent, a recognition that international forces and influences must guide domestic initiatives and that entrepreneurship and technology are the new tools of wealth creation."

Dr. McMillan observes that the economic and social challenges facing the Maritimes call for a new spirit of boldness and outward looking leadership. A competitive Maritime Canada should set as its goal becoming a "have" region by the year 2000, according to McMillan. He calls for three specific actions:

- removal of all interprovincial trade barriers;
- creation of a mechanism to pool savings into a vehicle to help local economic development; and
- a trade promotion strategy to increase the level of exports from the Maritime region by 50% in five years.

Additionally, Dr. McMillan calls for cooperative action among governments, institutions and business on education and skills training, and on research and development.

He observes that all Maritimers must be involved in making the Maritimes a "have" region. He calls for new partnerships among the public and private sectors focused on clearly delineated goals and objectives.

The Council

Dr. McMillan's principal conclusion is that the Council of Maritime Premiers has served the provinces very well. He observes that the Council should be focusing more of its collective energies on major strategic items. He also recommends some structural change, including the creation of a blue-ribbon Maritime Premiers' Advisory Board.

Dr. McMillan notes that Maritime union is not a viable option for the region and that the Council should not be viewed as either a second best alternative to Maritime union or as political integration by the back door.

The Council's Response

The premiers endorsed the thrust and principles outlined in the report. They

agreed to convene a forum of Maritime cabinets in Moncton before mid-1991. The premiers launched a structured, consultative process to lead up to that historic meeting. The process will be under the direction of senior provincial officials and coordinated by the Secretariat. The premiers called upon interested groups and individuals to provide their views on greater Maritime cooperation. They concluded that "If we are to continue to deliver our current level of services to the people of the Maritimes, governments must create opportunities for greater efficiencies and effectiveness; ...increased cooperative activity leading to rationalization of our economies would be good for all three Maritime provinces".

"Standing Up to the Future: The Maritimes in the 1990's/Pour faire face à l'avenir: les Maritimes dans les années 90" is available from the Council.

PART II

Council of Maritime Premiers

The Council conducts most of its activities through its agencies, interprovincial committees and task forces and its Secretariat.

The agencies of Council - Land Registration and Information Service, Maritime Municipal Training and Development Board, Maritime Provinces Education Foundation and the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission are discussed separately in this report.

Interprovincial committees and task forces offer advice and proposals for Council's consideration and generally implement its decisions. Some function quite independently of Council. Committees are involved in Maritime intergovernmental cooperation on a number of fronts including the environment, economic development, telecommunications, energy, archaeology, transportation, tourism, government purchasing, industrial development and francophone matters.

The Secretariat was established in 1971 to organize and expedite the work of Council. In its role as a catalyst for Maritime intergovernmental cooperation, the Secretariat provides continuity plus services of several kinds to Council and its committees. Two staff members are dedicated toward specific priorities of Council - telecommunications and economic development. A committee of Treasury/Management Board ministers oversees the administration of Council funds and employees. Secretariat staff provide support to this Regional Treasury Board as well as to Council agencies in the management of people and money.

Employees of the Secretariat provide services to the Maritime Provinces Education Foundation, the Conference of Atlantic Premiers and the Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers. In addition, special funding arrangements are in place for the Maritime Provinces Education Foundation and the Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers.

The following highlights major central activities during 1989-90.

Selected Council Highlights 1989-90

- At the December session of Council, an historic memorandum of agreement to reduce interprovincial trade barriers was signed by the three premiers
- The Supplier Development Organization, a program proposed by Atlantic Canada Plus which is intended to increase the number of contracts from government business awarded to Atlantic firms was endorsed by the four Atlantic provinces
- Council created the Educational Publishing Development Program to strengthen the Maritime publishing industry's participation in the learning materials marketplace
- A memorandum of agreement was signed to encourage exchanges of information and services on Acadian and francophone affairs

Economic Development

On April 3, 1989 Council created the Educational Publishing Development Program with a committee of ministers responsible for it.

The objectives of this program are:

- to have available for use in the Maritimes a significant and increasing level of classroom learning materials produced and published in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island;

- to improve support for Maritimers (authors, artists, printers, etc.) associated with the regional publishing industry.

Through this program Council hopes to strengthen the Maritime publishing industry by supporting the industry's participation in the learning materials marketplace. By year end the Educational Publishing Development Program had reviewed two applications for support.

At the December session of Council, an historic memorandum of agreement to reduce interprovincial trade barriers was signed by the three premiers. The agreement states that effective April 2, 1990, goods contracts greater than $25,000, service contracts greater than $50,000, and construction contracts greater than $100,000 shall be tendered and awarded without discrimination based on Maritime province of origin.

It was agreed that the four Atlantic provinces would support a proposal by Atlantic Canada Plus to the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) to fund a new program called the Supplier Development Organization. This program is intended to increase the number of contracts from federal and provincial governments awarded to Atlantic firms and could result in about 5,000 more person-years of work in Atlantic Canada.

The current agreement for government to provide one percent of the pari-mutuel wager of the previous year to the Atlantic Sire Stakes Program expired on March 31, 1989. The premiers signed a new five-year agreement on behalf of the provinces to continue this arrangement covering the period from April 1, 1989 until March 31, 1994.

In September, a working committee on the Atlantic red meat industry was established by the Atlantic premiers. In a report to the premiers, recommendations were made in December which would improve this industry. As a result of this report, Council agreed that the ministers of agriculture and commerce of the Atlantic provinces work together to develop and implement a plan based on the recommendations of the committee.

Council sent a communiqué to the prime minister's office, the federal minister of finance, the minister responsible for ACOA and the ACOA regional offices in the Maritimes regarding the renewal of economic regional development agreements. The premiers underlined the urgency for the federal government renewing these agreements in keeping with the prime minister's commitment to regional development as expressed when ACOA was announced in June 1987.

It was brought to the attention of the three Maritime premiers that the Atlantic

Freight Assistance Program may be under review by the federal government once again. The premiers wrote the prime minister and reiterated their belief that the elimination or reduction of this program would have a severe economic impact on this region and requasted assurance that this program will be maintained and not be reduced.

The Atlantic Salmon Federation asked the federal government to impose quotas and other regulations to limit the number of Atlantic salmon caught by commercial fishermen off Newfoundland and Labrador. Council agreed to support efforts to impose a more effective regime to manage the Atlantic salmon fishery.

Council met with Mr. Robert Dennis, Coordinator of "Save VIA Rail" along with three members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers on the anticipated reduction of passenger rail service in the Maritimes. The "Save VIA Rail" coalition had the full support of the Maritime premiers.

A communiqué was sent to the prime minister regarding the closure of C.F.B. Summerside. The premiers were unanimous in their view that the proposed closure decision should be reconsidered, given the importance of this base to the local economy.

The four Atlantic premiers wrote the prime minister regarding the crisis in the Atlantic fishery. They urged him to take a personal interest and participate in the negotiations with European and other countries concerning violation of internationally established quotas and the consequent destructive overfishing. They further assured the prime minister of the full cooperation of the four Atlantic governments in the effort to help put the vital Atlantic fishery back on its feet.

Energy

The Coordinating Committee of Maritime Electric Utilities (CCMEU) was established by the Council in 1980. Its principal responsibilities are to identify opportunities for cooperation among the three power utilities relating to future system expansion and to maximize benefits obtained from the existing interconnection network. The CCMEU is comprised of officials from the three utilities and observers from the federal government and each of the three provincial governments.

The CCMEU reported that in 1939 over 1.1 billion kilowatt hours of energy worth about $38 million was exchanged on the Maritime grid. This represented $18 million in net savings to Maritime energy consumers.

Sub-committees of the CCMEU focused on three key areas - operations, planning and research and development. Excellent cooperation was shown when damaged equipment in both New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island was temporarily replaced by loaned equipment from Nova Scotia in February 1990. The coordination of maintenance activities and thermal generation costing activities continued to improve the economics and reliability of operation and optimize the utilization of resources.

The regional load forecast through the year 2004 developed by the planning sub-committee examines the various generation alternatives available for meeting the forecast load. Studies indicate that with the successful completion of planned capacity additions, sufficient reserve capacity will exist in the region through the mid 1990's.

The Research and Development sub-committee noted that the dissemination of R&D information within the Maritime utilities continues under the communications structure that it developed. The sharing of research information in the region eliminates duplication and improves the overall efficiency of utility R&D activities.

The main areas of relevant R&D in the region in 1989 concerned the following:

- thermal plant emissions reduction;
- new combustion technologies (e.g., CFB, IGCC, etc.);
- efficiency improvement and plant life extension; and
- chemical treatment for wood pole preservation.

Environment

Cooperation among the ministers and officials responsible for the environment has been a priority of the Council since 1971. The Committee of Environment Ministers, formed by the Maritime premiers in December 1971, is mandated to encourage the development of uniform environmental policies and legislation, to promote cooperation in environmental research and to undertake a cooperative information program. The government of Newfoundland and Labrador has participated as a member of the committee almost since its inception. Up to 1989 the ministers met annually. In 1989 the ministers agreed to meet twice per year; officials meet more frequently as required.

The ministers met in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, in August 1989 and again in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in February 1990. They addressed several important issues such as recycling, petroleum contaminated soil, sustainable development, used tire disposal, chlorofluorocarbons and the general subject of global climate change. The ministers discussed a variety of major federal initiatives and called upon the government of Canada to complete their environmental action plan and submit it to the provinces and public for review and consultation.

At each of their meetings the ministers discuss new provincial environmental policies and legislation. Such a discussion provides an opportunity to exchange information and serves as a catalyst towards the harmonization of environmental policies and legislation across the region. In February the ministers agreed to initiate a study into existing environmental legislation in the four provinces. The study will identify opportunities for harmonization and will be completed in 1990-91.

In August the ministers struck a task force to examine the issue of energy conservation. That task force reported in February and recommended more intensive research into potential provincial, regional and national initiatives. The ministers accepted the task force recommendations, and in doing so, reconfirmed the region's commitment to energy conservation as a priority. At year-end this project was ongoing.

Francophone Matters

The premiers established a committee of ministers to encourage the exchange of information and services on Acadian and francophone affairs. The committee will identify opportunities for cooperation and will coordinate action involving the appropriate provincial government departments.

This initiative is in addition to successful regional programs and projects in the education and tourism sectors.

National and Federal-Provincial Relations

Most federal-provincial relations are conducted on a bilateral basis. However, since its inception, the Council has been a forum for the premiers to discuss matters pertaining to the federal government. Occasionally, the premiers make a joint representation to Ottawa or negotiate a federal-Maritime agreement on an issue of importance. More often, the premiers and their officials share information on federal-provincial matters without the intent to develop joint positions.

In March 1990 Council issued a communiqué indicating the intention of the three Maritime premiers to encourage Premier Wells to support the New Brunswick constitutional initiative as a way to resolve the outstanding differences surrounding the Meech Lake Accord. In a separate communiqué the three Maritime premiers endorsed the New Brunswick companion resolution and gave their unqualified support to the process of public hearings.

Last year's annual report noted that a senior executive interchange program among the governments of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island was being negotiated. This program will allow senior executives from the four governments to broaden their experience and obtain in-depth knowledge of other governments and important government programs. It was agreed at the Council of Maritime Premiers meeting in April that this agreement be signed.

In June 1989 there were more than 150 students from the People's Republic of China studying in Canada. Council urged the government of Canada to give landed immigrant status as quickly as possible to the students who did not wish to return to China.

Other instances where the Council was involved with matters pertaining to the federal government are discussed under the Economic Development section.

Telecommunications

The Secretariat has provided the three provinces with assistance in the telecommunications field since 1972. Advice, consultation and coordination are provided to the provincial governments in a number of areas, some of which are covered in this report. Many of these activities involve close coordination and discussion with the government of Newfoundland and Labrador.

The major event of the year occurred in August of 1989. The Supreme Court of Canada (SCOC) rendered a decision which, in effect, brought the major telephone companies in the Atlantic and Prairie provinces under federal jurisdiction. The major companies in Québec, Ontario and British Columbia have always been under federal jurisdiction. The decision exempted the three telephone companies of the Prairie provinces from federal regulation because each is a crown corporation of its province. An amendment to federal legislation to permit their regulation is being considered in the House of Commons.

The result of the SCOC decision was that regulation of the three major telephone companies in the Maritime provinces moved from our provincial regulators to the federal regulator, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC). The transition was effected smoothly.

This change presented our governments with a new set of conditions and concerns. Prior to the court decision provincially appointed regulatory bodies were responsible to ensure the protection of the public interest in a number of utility services including telecommunications. This responsibility for telecommunications is now in the hands of the federally appointed CRTC. Thus, a major concern of the Maritime ministers was to develop some means by which the particular interests of each province could be adequately considered in national policy development and regulation.

With this concern in mind, the three Maritime ministers met with the federal minister in October. He informed them that the CRTC would regulate all services of carriers under federal jurisdiction but that adequate provision would be made to accommodate provincial concerns. To this end federal and provincial officials have been meeting to develop appropriate arrangements and, while not concluded at year-end, considerable progress had been made.

In other activities, Council, on behalf of the provinces, made a submission to the CRTC regarding changes in the rules applying to the resale and sharing of federally regulated carriers' inter-exchange services. The decision was rendered on March 1, 1990, and while it did not accept all of Council's recommendations, it satisfied the principal concerns.

Officials met twice during the year, in Moncton and in Ottawa, with their counterparts in the Atlantic Consultative Committee on Communications (ACCC). It was formed in 1972 and is made up of officials from the federal department of communications (DOC), each of the Maritime provinces, the Council, Newfoundland and the CRTC. It provides the vehicle for federal/provincial consultation on all aspects of communications, including broadcasting. It is chaired by the Council official and the secretary is the Regional Director-General of DOC, Moncton.

As the year drew to a close, officials were still considering the implications of the transfer of regulatory responsibility from provincial boards to the CRTC. This will involve them in a new set of activities involved in appraising the applications of the telephone companies to the CRTC. Significant among these will be regulatory consideration of each carrier's construction program and general rate changes.

Other Council Matters

Officials representing the Atlantic provinces have been discussing with the Insurance Bureau of Canada alternative compensation models to replace the current third party liability recovery procedures for hospital and medical services associated with motor vehicle accidents. A relatively new no-fault system is gaining attention in some provinces. Council agreed that the responsible departments would explore with the insurance industry a system of no-fault coverage for medicare claims which would be compulsory and apply in the four provinces.

The Linda Joy Busby Media Arts Foundation was established to "encourage, inspire and promote the talents of the Atlantic region's independent media artists and to make Canadian media arts altogether better known in the Atlantic region". Council agreed to make grants to this Foundation over three years for the purposes of Foundation support, awards program and the film exhibition project.

A communiqué was sent to the president of Canada Post expressing concern over the closing of rural post offices in the region. The premiers stressed the importance of local post offices to the integrity and continued survival of rural communities.

Conference of Atlantic Premiers

In December 1989 the four Atlantic premiers created the Conference of Atlantic Premiers, a new instrument of public policy cooperation and coordination.

The four premiers agreed that the Conference will meet twice per year, simultaneously with meetings of the Council of Maritime Premiers. The CMP Secretariat serves the Conference.

At the first meeting of the Conference, in Corner Brook, Newfoundland, on March 26, 1990 the four premiers dealt mainly with constitutional reform. They also addressed the crisis in the Atlantic fishery and urged the federal government to reinstate funding to women's centres across the country.

The Conference is not the first cooperative venture among the four provinces. Relatively intense and strategic cooperation started in the early 1950's, with 1956 marking the first annual conference of the Atlantic premiers. The premier of Newfoundland and Labrador fully participated in these meetings until 1965. The four Atlantic provinces share many common regional structures. The Index of Regional Organizations and Committees on page of this report lists Maritime and Atlantic regional bodies.

Since 1971 the premier of Newfoundland and Labrador met with the Council on three occasions. At Council meetings in September and December of 1989 the Maritime premiers and Premier Wells, of Newfoundland and Labrador, discussed their interest in closer cooperation. The result of these discussions was the Conference of Atlantic Premiers.

The Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers

The Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers advances the interests of the eleven jurisdictions through cooperation. The Conference is a unique and highly effective international relationship of states and provinces sharing ideas and building on historic ties. The Conference encourages cooperation among the private and public sectors in the region. It achieves its purpose in four ways:

- making decisions and taking collective action;
- sponsoring conferences, seminars and meetings;
- undertaking research on mutually agreed topics; and
- increasing public awareness of issues.

The Annual Conference site rotates between the two countries and among the eleven jurisdictions. Since its inception in 1973, the governors and premiers have initiated many joint activities and over 250 conferences and meetings involving thousands of people in every part of the region. Topics addressed by the governors and premiers have included tourism, trade, energy, the environment, forestry, fisheries, family and local history, agriculture and transportation. From time to time the governors and premiers create committees to explore specific issues. The activities of the five current committees are discussed below.

The Seventeenth Annual Conference of Governors and Premiers took place in Montebello, Québec, June 17-19, 1989. Co-chaired by Premier Bourassa and Governor McKernan, the meeting focused on the environment. The governors and premiers discussed acid rain with Dr. James MacKenzie of the World Resources Institute and toured a sugarbush damaged by airborne pollution. Dr. MacKenzie has served on the U.S. President's Council on Environmental Quality and has done extensive research on energy issues and the environment. They also met with Maurice Strong on the subject of sustainable economic development. In addition to holding senior positions with many private sector corporations in both Canada and the United States, Mr. Strong has been actively involved with international public sector organizations and initiatives including CIDA and the United Nations. He served as Canadian representative to the World Commission on Environment and Development.

Economic linkages among the New England states and the Eastern Canadian provinces are substantial. In 1985 cross-border trade alone amounted to $5.5 billion. The Committee on Economic Cooperation, beginning in 1983, has augmented this relationship, assisted in the development of high technology, and promoted trade opportunities. During 1989-90 the Committee sponsored a highly successful combined trade show and conference, Interaction '89, in Moncton, New Brunswick. This event was designed to highlight opportunities to sell to the private and public sectors in New England and Eastern Canada. In the fall of 1989 the Committee held a trade round table in Halifax, Nova Scotia. The round table was another success, focusing delegates from each of the states and provinces on the issues and opportunities for trade on the Atlantic Rim. The Committee has also begun planning for a science and technology conference for mid-summer and an autumn trade round table to focus on capturing emerging opportunities in a changing Europe.

In early 1990 the Northeast International Committee on Energy (NICE) hosted a Round Table on International Electricity Trade in Halifax, Nova Scotia. This successful conference brought together approximately 200 individuals from the private and public sectors of the region. In a continuation of its mandate to facilitate the exchange of information, NICE initiated "Energy Exchange", a newsletter devoted to fostering increased knowledge of energy issues and activities. The newsletter will be published three times per year. The committee also produced a compilation of energy education programs in each of the eleven jurisdictions and completed a survey of recycling efforts in the region. Reports on these projects were presented to the Annual Conference. A compendium of biomass projects is also being developed and will be published in the coming fiscal period.

The governors and premiers created the Committee on the Environment in 1984 to promote the exchange of information and to undertake joint initiatives among the states and provinces on environmental issues. As its first priority the Committee developed a plan to reduce sulphur dioxide emissions in the region by 32% from the 1980 levels. The Committee monitors state/province emissions and reports annually to the governors and premiers on their progress in reaching target levels. As of the writing of this report the region was ahead of schedule. In the spring of 1989 the Committee sponsored New England/Eastern Canada Acid Rain Action Week to raise awareness of acid rain as a continued and increasing problem. The Committee reported on the potential impacts of global climate change and co-sponsored a symposium with Tufts University, in Medford, Massachusetts. The symposium attracted about 200 people and was taped for distribution to public broadcasting stations across the United States. Additionally, the governors and premiers called for the introduction of tougher NO_x emission standards for automobiles in both countries, and initiated an inventory of shoreline cleanup activities.

In 1984 the governors and premiers struck the Forest Productivity Working Group (FPWG) to address the issue of declining forest productivity and to develop recommendations to ensure the long-term health of the forest resource. Among its responsibilities the FPWG is a catalyst for cooperative forest management at both the state/province and national levels. The FPWG was especially pleased that, during 1989-90, the group achieved one of its major objectives with the establishment of a Northeast Forest Health Monitoring Program by the U.S. Forest Service in cooperation with the state forest management agencies. The FPWG has repeatedly called for just such a program to complement the existing Canadian Acid Rain National Early Warning System (ARNEWS). The group will monitor the integration and coordination of the two national programs so as to ensure maximum benefit for the region's forest resource. Through the FPWG, the states and provinces also continued to share information on explained and unexplained forest stresses.

In 1988 the governors and premiers struck a task force on the linkage between the environment and the economy. The Committee on Sustainable Economic Development produced a major report to the Seventeenth Annual Conference, and co-sponsored a conference in Burlington, Vermont in March of 1990. The Burlington conference was a working session involving about 75 persons from the public and private sectors across the region, and provided an opportunity to explore substantive actions for consideration at the Eighteenth Annual Conference.

Staff support for the Conference and its committees is provided jointly by the New England Governors' Conference Inc., in Boston, and by the Eastern Canadian Secretariat, in Halifax. Council of Maritime Premiers' professional and support staff are seconded to the Eastern Canadian Secretariat and costs are shared by the five eastern provinces. On-site support services are provided in both official languages by the Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat.

PART III

Council Agencies

The Council is a framework for joint undertakings among the Maritime governments and their agencies. Responsibility for managing organizations within this framework is generally delegated to agency boards or commissions, appointed by the Council. A Regional Treasury Board of provincial ministers responsible for that function advise Council on the management of money and people.

Financial accountability is preserved in several ways. Agency budgets are reviewed by the Regional Treasury Board and are approved by the Council. Council submits a budget request to the three governments for presentation to the legislatures. An external auditor reports to Council on the disposition of funds. Financial statements are available on request.

Two agencies, Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission and Maritime Municipal Training and Development Board, employ staff directly, while Land Registration and Information Service and Secretariat staff are employees of the Council. A unique labour code and labour relations board govern employer-employee relations. A regional pension plan is available for regional employees, currently including those of the Secretariat, Land Registration and Information Service, Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission and the Atlantic Lottery Corporation.

The activities of Council agencies are discussed later in this section.

Council Employees

Council employees work in seven Maritime communities: Fredericton, New Brunswick; Halifax, Amherst, Sydney, New Glasgow, and Lawrencetown, Nova Scotia; and Summerside, Prince Edward Island. At March 31, 1990 person-year allocations were:

Secretariat - Council - MPEF - Eastern Canadian Premiers	17.3
LRIS	187.0
MMTDB	5.0
MPHEC	10.0
	219.3

Each year the Council acknowledges outstanding contributions made by regional employees. The 1989 winner of the Certificate of Outstanding Achievement was Ken Simpson, Director of Projects for the MMTDB. Ken was singled out for his key contribution to the training and discussion video "Local Government - The Team in Action". The video and supplementary participants' guide makes a lasting contribution to local government in the Maritimes.

In the autumn of 1988 the New Brunswick government notified Council of its intention to transfer the functions performed by the New Brunswick regional offices of the LRIS into the public service of that province. Effective April 1, 1989 the sixty-one New Brunswick regional office employees accepted employment with the province of New Brunswick. The transfer went smoothly. The Council is indebted to those employees for their excellent service to the region and for their commitment to the LRIS program.

Land Registration and Information Service

Introduction

The Land Registration and Information Service was established in 1973 to implement a comprehensive program of surveying and mapping in the Maritime provinces. It brought together the surveying and topographic mapping operations of the three Maritime governments. The intent was to create a network of survey monuments, to produce and update maps of the provinces and to develop a computerized land registry and information system.

The agency reports to the Council of Maritime Premiers through a board of directors made up of representatives from each province. The head office is in Fredericton, New Brunswick and major divisional offices are in Halifax and Amherst, Nova Scotia and in Summerside, Prince Edward Island.

The Program

The LRIS program was redefined in an agreement signed in March 1980 between the three provinces as:

- the emplacement and maintenance of a coordinate system of control;
- the production and revision of large scale maps;
- the production of property maps;
- the establishment and maintenance of a parcel index file; and
- the provision of assistance in the implementation of an improved system of land registration.

Many of the original goals of LRIS have been met and a modern land information system is being developed. Because of this progress, and the unprecedented interest of the user community in the products and services provided, the Council had considered several ways to coordinate public land information activities, while providing more scope for development of the private sector. Factors in the discussions included technological change, organizational structures, responsiveness to provincial priorities and the desire to take advantage of business opportunities.

A decision was announced by Council in March 1989 that each province would be tailoring the program and system to its own circumstances and priorities.

- Prince Edward Island had already merged property mapping, registry and assessment to become the PEI Land Records Centre, a division of the department of finance.

- New Brunswick was establishing the N.B. Geographic Information Corporation (effective 1 April 1989) to be responsible for all LRIS functions and land registry and assessment. LRIS land information centres in New Brunswick were transferred to the NBGIC effective 1 April 1989.

- Nova Scotia had commenced a study to examine options for handling similar problems there.

At the same time it was announced that LRIS would be wound up as a Council agency after the fiscal year 1989-90 and that most functions and employees would be transferred to the provinces during 1989-90.

The head office performed the dual role of managing LRIS and the newly created NBGIC. An interim board of directors was established to oversee all aspects of the transition of LRIS from a Council agency to a provincial service. The board was also charged with recommending to Council on organizational options for the provision of survey and mapping services.

In December 1989, as a result of a recommendation from the LRIS Board, the Council agreed to establish a new regional land information agency which would be an expansion of the already existing LRIS program. This regional crown corporation will deliver land information services to all Maritime governments, firms and individuals. It will be structured to enable it to facilitate the growth of the land information industry in the region and help ensure that local firms are able to compete effectively in the rapidly expanding national and international market for land information services. It will move beyond the existing LRIS and apply, on a regional basis, the initiatives taken by the province of New Brunswick in its decision to establish the NB Geographic Information Corporation.

Status of the LRIS Program

The LRIS survey control system allows the coordinate positions of geographic features to be determined. The network of survey monuments is maintained by inspecting a portion of the established monuments in each province every year. Destroyed monuments are replaced and new ones added as priorities permit. The system is improved, serviced and kept mathematically consistent by the Summerside office of LRIS. The actual physical maintenance is carried out by the provincial regional offices. New monuments added to the system in 1989-90 were: 310 in New Brunswick, 244 in Nova Scotia and 82 in Prince Edward Island. Total monuments on file now number over 50,000 in the three provinces.

During 1989-90 production of the new series of digital topographic maps continued. Each province sets its own priorities for digital base mapping. As of March 1990, the resource mapping at 1:10,000 scale was 67% complete in New Brunswick while urban mapping, begun only recently has 16 sheets complete. In Nova Scotia all of the Halifax-Dartmouth area has been mapped at urban scales (390 sheets at 1:1,000) while resource mapping is 32% complete. For Prince Edward Island, 82% of resource mapping is complete, and 24, 1:1,000 urban sheets covering the Summerside area were finished.

Property mapping, which involves the mapping of individual land parcels and the creation of data on each parcel, is 100% complete in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and 68% complete in Nova Scotia. An estimated 153,000 parcels remain to be mapped in western Nova Scotia where work began in 1989-90. Of the estimated total of 963,000 land parcels in the three Maritime provinces, 810,000 have now been mapped.

Currently, the Maritime provinces rely mainly on a grantor/grantee system for keeping track of title to lands, but a guaranteed land titles system has been operating in Albert County, New Brunswick since July of 1984. During that period

30% of the land parcels in the county have been brought under the new system. The land titles office is now part of the ongoing operations of the province of New Brunswick, and is being considered for expansion into other counties. Nova Scotia has a study underway for implementing land titles in the province.

1989-90 saw the Amherst division integrated as an integral part of the LRIS program. LRIS Amherst provides an extensive range of services in support of resource information management for the Maritimes. The services include interpretation and distribution of aerial photography; cartographic and drafting services; and the collection, manipulation and distribution of information for land and marine management. During the current year the major program effort for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia was in digital property mapping where a total of 16,195 properties in New Brunswick and 6,967 in Nova Scotia were completed. In Prince Edward Island, the department of energy and forestry was assisted with the preparation of their new forest inventory.

1989-90 Highlights

On 1 April 1989, sixty-five employees transferred from the LRIS payroll into the New Brunswick classification system. They had previously worked in the N.B. land information centres (Saint John, Moncton, Bathurst, Edmundston and Fredericton) and in the Albert County Land Titles Registry.

On 19 December 1989, the Council of Maritime Premiers agreed to establish a new regional land information agency which would be an expansion of the present LRIS. This announcement followed an in-depth examination by the LRIS Board of Directors of the options for providing a coordinated land information system within the region.

The property law course offered by LRIS to employees of legal firms, government and the real estate industry was given in French during the fall of 1989 and was well received. It will continue to be offered in both official languages.

Two P.C.-based computer programs (LORIS and ROCS) were developed to automate and decentralize the entering, storing and retrieving of parcel data in the parcel index system. They were successfully piloted in the Halifax and Sydney regional offices, and will be introduced in other offices during 1990-91.

Land Registration and Information Service **March 31, 1990**

Representing	
New Brunswick	Ernest MacKinnon - Board of Management Fraser Nicholson - Board of Management
Nova Scotia	Robert Geraghty - Department of Tourism and Culture Douglas Tobin - Management Board
Prince Edward Island	Andrew Wells - Housing Corporation Keith Wornell - Executive Council
Council of Maritime Premiers	Emery Fanjoy

Maritime Municipal Training and Development Board

Introduction

The Maritime Municipal Training and Development Board (MMTDB) was established in 1974 and has a mandate to improve administrative operations in Maritime local government. The agency's Board of Directors is composed of elected and appointed municipal officials from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, as well as representatives from Maritime educational associations, the three departments responsible for municipal affairs, and the Council of Maritime Premiers.

Offices of the MMTDB are located at 6100 University Avenue, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and 108 Prospect Street, Suite 3, Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Activities

The organization and activity of the MMTDB is unique in Canada and has helped to establish the Maritime region as a pioneer and leader in the area of municipal management upgrading and development. Where possible, the agency acts as a coordinator and facilitator. It is a clearinghouse for training and development information of current interest to municipal officials. It provides a forum for discussion of important issues, convenes problem-solving meetings, initiates and coordinates training, develops and publishes needed resources, and provides technical assistance and counsel to municipal officials on matters falling within its mandate. The work of the MMTDB is facilitated by the close cooperation and liaison which it enjoys with municipal associations, provincial departments and others concerned about the ongoing training and professional development of the municipal public service.

1989-90 Operating Highlights: Ongoing Activities

Throughout the 1989-90 fiscal year, the MMTDB continued to provide a broad range of ongoing training and professional support services to local government. Memorandums of cooperation were renewed with the Association of Municipal Administrators, New Brunswick, and the Towns of New Brunswick Association. One and two-day seminars and workshops were made available under the MMTDB-sponsored annual seminar series.

Three issues of The Boardroom Files, a journal for municipal decision-makers, were published. Academic excellence in the municipal administration correspondence courses was recognized through awards to graduates who distinguished themselves academically. The third gathering of city managers from throughout the region to discuss common ground for future cooperation and to share experiences and information on new innovations in local government management was coordinated by the MMTDB. Agreement was reached on production details for the development of a training video, specifically designed for the francophone municipal community and work on this important project continued on schedule. Plans for a training needs survey of the francophone municipal community were also finalized.

1989-90 Operating Highlights: New Initiatives

New initiatives undertaken included the development of a scholarship program for MPA students interested in careers in local government. Through this program, students embarking upon a Master in Public Administration at Maritime universities are encouraged to undertake courses of study which are focused on management at the local government level.

Details were finalized for an Award of Excellence program which offers visible recognition to those municipal units in the Maritime region which are considered to have demonstrated an ongoing commitment to progressive, creative, and innovative decision-making practices.

Also of significant note were plans for the coordination and organization by the MMTDB of the first Atlantic Region "Municipal Race Relations Training Forum". Financially sponsored by the Secretary of State and offered in cooperation with Henson College of Public Affairs and Continuing Education, this forum will provide the opportunity for the taking of important first steps in the sharing of information and viewpoints regarding the development of cross-cultural training in the Atlantic region.

Through these activities and in a variety of other ways, the MMTDB continues its work to improve the quality of municipal decision-making in the region.

Future Activities

The MMTDB will continue to provide leadership and direction as a catalyst, coordinator, and facilitator as it addresses ongoing needs for municipal training and management development. Areas of major involvement in 1990-91 will include development of a handbook on decision-making in local government, the offering of special seminars and workshops in cooperation with the Municipal Administration Program, Henson College, on understanding the goods and services tax in municipalities, undertaking of a training needs survey for the francophone municipal community, new initiatives in the area of municipal race relations, and completion of the training video for francophone municipal officials.

Maritime Municipal Training and Development Board March 31, 1990

Representing	Provincial Representatives	Elected Municipal Representatives	Appointed Municipal Representatives
New Brunswick	Pierre Marquis - Department of Municipal Affairs & Environment	Steve Campbell - Village of Quispamsis Albert Martin - Village of Saint-Basile	Louise Wafer - City of Bathurst
Nova Scotia	Gordon Gillis - Department of Municipal Affairs	Patricia Gould-Thorpe (Chairman) - Municipality of District of West Hants Laurence Nason - Municipality of County of Colchester	Rick Ramsay - Municipality of County of Kings Bruce Smith - City of Dartmouth
Prince Edward Island	George Likely - Department of Community and Cultural Affairs	John MacLean - Community of Sherwood	Joseph Coady - Community of Sherwood
Association of Atlantic Universities	Dr. George Betts - University of New Brunswick		
Canadian Vocational Association	Byron James - New Brunswick Department of Advanced Education and Training		
Council	Dirkje Johnson - Council of Maritime Premiers		
Affiliate Members	David Ellis - New Brunswick Provincial-Municipal Council Inc. Sherman Zwicker - Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities Donna Waddell - Federation of P.E.I. Municipalities		

Maritime Provinces Education Foundation

Introduction

The Maritime Provinces Education Foundation was established in 1982 by a joint agreement of the ministers of education of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Over the last eight years, the Foundation has developed mechanisms which maximize regional cooperation in the field of education. With the collaboration of department officials, teachers, and other members of the education community, tremendous strides have been made in the areas of educational materials and services.

The Foundation is the three ministers of education and is administered by a board of trustees. Its mandate is to promote regional cooperation in education and establish a framework for joint undertakings through the combination of financial and human resources. Since the inauguration of the Foundation, the Council of Maritime Premiers has cost-shared its undertakings on a 50/50 basis with the departments, and provided the Foundation with staff support through its Secretariat.

Three standing committees serve the Foundation. The English Language Education Committee (ELEC) has a mandate to identify needs in anglophone elementary and secondary education. The French Language Education Committee (FLEC) is responsible for identifying specific needs relating to French language educational services in the three provinces. The third committee is the Media Committee. Its purpose is to advise on, or develop non-print resources.

Activities

As a result of the priorities identified in the 1989-92 multi-year plan, work has continued in the areas approved by the Board of Trustees. These include:

- educational research;
- enhanced use of technology in education;
- professional development; and
- development of curriculum material.

During the course of the year, new projects were identified and initiated by FLEC. One project entails the development and production of physics and chemistry laboratory exercise books which will be accompanied by relevant computer software. The exercise books will be completed in 1991 while the software is scheduled to be ready in 1993. A chemistry teachers' guide will also be translated for use with a newly authorized chemistry textbook and will be available for the 1991-92 school year.

A number of new projects are being initiated jointly by ELEC and FLEC. Students at Risk research is intended to recommend standard definitions, promote the development of quality data bases, and investigate programs designed for 'at risk' students. Also underway is a research project looking at women's issues in education. This will include the conduct of a needs assessment and the identification of strategies to promote career awareness for females in the areas of science, technology, and business. It is scheduled to be completed in 1992.

ELEC and FLEC will also investigate cooperative activities in human rights education.

Highlights

Supplemental resources have been the focus of FLEC's projects. Given that French language education materials are not readily available, numerous projects were undertaken with the intention of rectifying this problem. Audio-visual resource development has included the production of five videos related to Maritime Studies (history, geography, sociology, political science and economics). Developed by the Université de Moncton, the five videos will be available in the schools in the fall of 1990. Work is also progressing on an inventory of audio-visual materials suitable for use in the teaching of Maritime Studies. FLEC is in the final stages of completing the translation and adaptation of ten filmstrip sets to be used in the provinces' "Human Development" courses at the junior and senior high levels. The videos and filmstrip series will be distributed to the schools in the fall of 1990.

Other projects are also on the verge of completion. These include the development of an individualized education program for educable mentally handicapped students. This teaching program is directed to students at the elementary, intermediate and secondary levels. Work is also nearing completion on a math diagnostic test. This test will provide teachers with the necessary tools in helping them to identify their students' weaknesses in mathematics at the grade 7 level. The individualized education program, and the math diagnostic test will be available in the schools in the fall of 1990.

ELEC continued work on various projects. One area of concentration has been the evaluation of learning french as a second language. This initiative is two-fold. A comparative evaluation is intended to determine the effective outcomes of early and late immersion programs. A second project will develop French second language testing instruments for use as core and immersion programs at grades 6 and 9. Still in the research area, ELEC commissioned a study of future teacher and administrative workforce requirements based on projected demand and supply factors. The research will be complete in the fall of 1990. Another project involves an investigation of the effects of provincial testing in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In support of the Language Arts program, work is progressing on the development of a series of novels for grades 4, 5 and 6. This project was initiated in 1989 and the final set of novels will be delivered in 1992.

ELEC has also concentrated its efforts on the application of technological advances in the education system. Work is well underway on an electronic mail and computer conferencing pilot project which will establish a regional educational network that would be available to schools in the Maritime provinces.

The Media Committee has had continued success with the French language video library service centered in Fredericton. The library is supported and staffed by the Foundation and serves the three departments of education through the purchase, duplication and distribution of video cassettes to teachers in the region. Through joint purchases, the Foundation has been able to negotiate favourable regional pricing for French and English video materials. In 1990, joint purchases for French and English resources totalled $80,000. The three

departments have gained significant cost savings.

Other projects of the Media Committee will provide classroom teachers with a range of worthwhile materials. The production of a geography slide set and teachers' guide will provide students with more than 150 vivid images of the region. The production of a video on multiculturalism will appeal to grade 9-10 students of Maritime Studies. This video is being done in close collaboration with multicultural contacts in each province. In order to provide departments with a selection of slides of Maritime art/artists for use in the art curriculum, an art image bank has been developed. The slides will be distributed to each department in the fall of 1990 and the guide is due to be completed by the end of 1990.

Future Activities

As the MPEF planning process takes place on an annual basis, new projects are identified and proposed to the Board of Trustees in the fall of each year.

A detailed report of MPEF operations and activities from 1985-88 can be found in the Foundation's Multi-Year Report. This report may be obtained from:

Maritime Provinces Education Foundation
P.O. Box 2044
Halifax, NS
B3J 2Z1

Tel: (902)424-5352

MPEF - The Foundation, Honourary Patrons and Board of Trustees **March 31, 1990**

Representing	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island
Maritime Provinces Education Foundation	Hon. Shirley Dysart Minister of Education	Hon. Ronald Giffin Minister of Education	Hon. Paul Connolly Minister of Education
Honourary Patrons	Hon. Gilbert Finn Lieutenant Governor	Hon. Lloyd Crouse Lieutenant Governor	Hon. Lloyd MacPhail Lieutenant Governor
Board of Trustees	Earle Wood Deputy Minister, Dept. of Education Arthur Pinet Assistant Deputy Minister, Dept. of Education	Blenis Nicholson Deputy Minister, Dept. of Education Bob Haines Chief Director, Education Programs, Dept. of Education	Roger Burke Deputy Minister, Dept. of Education Tom Rich Chief Director, Programs and Services Branch, Dept. of Education

Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission

Introduction

The Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission (MPHEC) is composed of a full-time Chairman and nineteen other members, all of whom are appointed by the Council of Maritime Premiers. Members are drawn from three groups:

- the university community;
- senior public officials and executive heads of non-university institutions; and
- the public at large.

A complete listing of Commission members at year-end is presented later in this section.

Established in April 1974 by parallel acts of the legislatures of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the Commission's purpose is:

> "to assist the Provinces and the institutions in attaining a more efficient and effective utilization of resources in the field of higher education in the region."

There are twenty-one post-secondary institutions within the Commission's purview, among which four are multi-campus institutions. They include all institutions offering university degree programs in the region and three specialized applied arts and technology post-secondary institutions.

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE MARITIMES RELATING TO THE MARITIME PROVINCES HIGHER EDUCATION COMMISSION

(insert map approximately here)
(identical to that used in the CMP's 1988-89 annual report)

Activities

The MPHEC held six regular meetings on various institutional campuses in 1989-90. Meetings were also held with student and faculty representatives. Commission staff also met with various institutional and government officials, the Council of Maritime Premiers and Regional Treasury Board, and attended meetings of the Association of Atlantic Universities and the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada.

Enrolment levels at the Maritime post-secondary institutions within the Commission's purview continued to rise in 1989-90, achieving an overall increase of approximately 3.5% over 1988-89. Full-time enrolment increased to 46,127 in 1989-90 from 44,555 in 1988-89, and total full-time equivalent enrolment rose to 53,040 in 1989-90 compared with 50,811 the preceding year.

The Commission, as part of its legislated duties, administered interprovincial

agreements providing access for Maritime students to programs of study not available in the Maritime region, namely between New Brunswick and Québec, New Brunswick-Prince Edward Island and Ontario, and New Brunswick and Newfoundland.

The Commission also maintained the intra-Maritime agreement for sharing the costs of regional programs by which each of the three Maritime provinces provides funding transfers in respect of any of its university students enrolled in programs in either of the other two provinces that are not offered in the home province.

The New Brunswick/Prince Edward Island Educational Computer Network, through its committee and board of directors, continued to facilitate the sharing of computer resources among its member institutions according to the terms of the renewable agreement under which it operates.

The Commission again assisted Maritime post-secondary institutions in taking advantage of the opportunities made available to them for the delivery of educational programs via television on the Atlantic Satellite Network (ASN). In addition, some institutions began exploring the possibility of making a degree program available entirely by distance education.

1989-90 Operating Highlights

In December 1989, the Commission presented its funding recommendations to Council in Financial Plan 1990-91. The Commission recommended an increase in operating assistance of 4.9% to maintain the funding base in the light of inflation, 2.0% to compensate for changes in the system and enrolment growth, 0.75% to equalize the support levels of certain Nova Scotia institutions, and 0.4% for program expansion. The funding implications by province were for increases of 6.7% for New Brunswick, 8.9% for Nova Scotia and 6.9% for Prince Edward Island. The Commission's recommendations in respect of capital assistance were all related projects carried forward from Financial Plan 1989-90. By year-end, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island had accepted the Commission's recommendations and Nova Scotia had approved an increase approximately 3.0% below the amount recommended by the Commission.

During 1989-90, the Commission recommended for implementation eleven new university-level programs and one applied arts and technology program. One applied arts and technology program proposal was not recommended.

The differential fee that universities are expected to charge foreign students remained at $1,700 for all applicable students in 1990-91.

At year-end, the second phase of the Commission's two-phased Study of Physical Resources at Maritime post-secondary institutions was nearing completion. Phase I consisted of an update of the inventory of space, while Phase II consisted of a study of the condition of physical facilities to identify those buildings requiring major renovations. The consultant engaged by the Commission to guide the institutions through the process was expected to submit his report early in 1990-91.

Early in 1989, the Commission received approval from Council of its

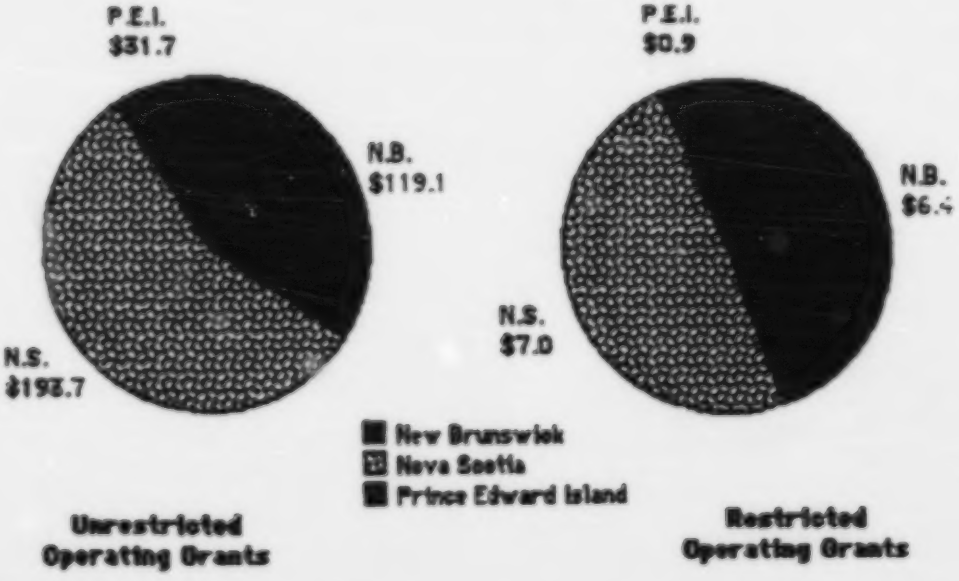
recommendation that a joint MPHEC-AAU committee be established to define the form and content of institutional statements of role and planned capacity following the review of the MPHEC funding formula carried out the previous year. Since the government of Nova Scotia wished to implement a new funding formula in 1990-91, Council also agreed that to this end, Nova Scotia institutions immediately be asked to complete statements of Role and Planned Capacity.

Future Activities

The Commission will continue in 1990-91 to work with institutions in developing mutually accepted statements of Role and Planned Capacity. The Commission will be requesting the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island institutions to complete similar statements of Role and Planned Capacity once the Nova Scotia process is complete.

Following an increasing number of requests for assistance, the Commission undertook to formulate a policy in respect of the institutional use of provincial post-secondary funds for the provision of day care facilities. To this end, the Commission, late in the year, struck a committee with the mandate to consider issues related to the funding of child care on campuses, to review day care policies and legislation in the Maritimes to consider how they relate to institutions in the region, and to make recommendations to the Commission.

ASSISTANCE TO POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS: 1989-90
(in millions)



A detailed account of the operations of the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission during the fiscal year 1989-90 can be found in the Commission's Annual Report. Copies of the report are available from:

Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, NB
E3B 5H1

Tel: (506)453-2844

Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission **March 31, 1990**

Tim Andrew - Chairman

Representing	University community	Senior public officials and executive heads of non-university institutions	Public at large
New Brunswick	Médard Collette - Université de Moncton Arthur Motyer - Mount Allison University	Léonard Arsenault - Dept. of Advanced Education & Training	John Barry - Barry & O'Neil François Daigle - Student Claire Doiron - Dr. Georges-L. Dumont Hospital
Nova Scotia	Kathryn Bindon - Mount Saint Vincent University Léger Comeau - Université Sainte-Anne Joseph Jabbra - Saint Mary's University	Gerald McCarthy - Nova Scotia Council on Higher Education Carmen Moir - Dept. of Community Services Dermot Mulrooney - Dept. of Advanced Education & Job Training	Ruth Pulsifer - Cobequid Educational Centre Ross Towler - Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nova Scotia Royden Trainor - Student
Prince Edward Island	Joseph Revell - University of Prince Edward Island	Roger Burke - Dept. of Education Frank Zakem - Executive Council	

Financial Highlights (1)

Council's Consolidated Fund, under the control of Council and Regional Treasury Board, is the framework through which activities are financed. The following excerpts from the audited financial statements show the Consolidated Fund Revenue and Expenditures.

	1990		1989
	Budget ($ 000)	Actual ($ 000)	Actual ($ 000)
Revenue			
Province of New Brunswick	6,093	6,140	5,760
Province of Nova Scotia	6,066	6,066	5,711
Province of Prince Edward Island	719	719	673
Other	3,021	2,869	3,384
	15,899	15,794	15,528
Expenditure			
Council Secretariat	1,232	1,231	1,307
Land Registration and Information Service	13,095	12,389	11,689
Maritime Municipal Training and Development Board	393	389	350
Maritime Provinces Education Foundation (grant)	245	245	316
Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission-Administration	734	693	694
	15,699	14,947	14,356
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	200	847	1,172

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(1) Audited financial statements are available upon request to the Council Secretariat.

Trust Funds Administered by Council (1)

	Actual	
	Dec. 31, 1989 $	Dec. 31, 1988 $
Council of Maritime Premiers Pension Fund	34,007,158	29,200,391

	Mar. 31, 1990 $	Mar. 31, 1989 $
Council of Maritime Premiers Trust Fund		
AREMOS Project	1,526	1,336
Audio-Visual Program	44,234	33,499
Champlain Institute	-	150,424
CHOICES	3,610	3,977
French Training Video Program	55,000	-
Joint Projects on Economic Development	77,336	111,655
LRIS Monumentation Replacement Program	267,423	216,051
MCAC Coastal Archaelogy Erosion Project	15,277	13,660
MMTDB Fire Service Administration Program	2,280	2,105
Unemployment Insurance Deductions held in trust	6,088	5,668
Total CMP Trust Fund	472,774	538,375
Maritime Provinces Education Foundation Trust Fund	480,249	439,249
New England Governors/Eastern Canadian Premiers Trust Fund	91,253	96,493

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(1) Audited financial statements are available upon request to the Council Secretariat.

Council Directory

Council Secretariat

Council of Maritime Premiers
P.O. Box 2044
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2Z1

Emery M. Fanjoy, Secretary — Tel.(902)424-7590

Land Registration and Information Service

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Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1

R. Laurence Simpson, Chief Executive Officer — Tel.(506)453-3901

Maritime Municipal Training and Development Board

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A. Donald Smeltzer, Executive Director — Tel.(902)494-3712

Maritime Provinces Education Foundation

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Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission

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J. Timothy Andrew, Chairman — Tel.(506)453-2844

Index of Regional Organizations and Committees

Intra Maritime Cooperation

This category includes organizations and ongoing committees that are exclusive to two or the three Maritime governments. The organizations receive total or substantial funding from each member province, have senior public servants from each member province on the board of directors or its equivalent in their official capacity and have employees. The committees for the purposes of this inventory operate on an ongoing basis, produce important results, do not exist solely to share information and do not have employees.

Atlantic Coastal Resource Information Centre
Atlantic Research Centre for Mental Retardation
Committee of Maritime Deputy Ministers Responsible for Industry
Coordinating Committee of Maritime Electric Utilities
Council of Maritime Premiers' Secretariat
Land Registration and Information Service
Maritime Committee for Archaeological Cooperation
Maritime Forestry Complex Corporation
Maritime Municipal Training and Development Board
Maritime Provinces Education Foundation
Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission
Maritime Provinces Transportation Committee

Maritime and Eastern Canada Cooperation

This category consists of cooperation among one or more Maritime government(s) and the governments of Newfoundland and Labrador and/or Québec. The joint activity may be an organization or a committee. They are defined above. The category excludes the activities of the Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers, which are discussed separately.

Atlantic Canada Tourism Programme
Atlantic Career Development Network
Atlantic Consultative Committee on Communications
Atlantic Lottery Corporation
Atlantic Provinces Agricultural Services Coordination Committee
Atlantic Provinces Special Education Authority
Atlantic Provinces Transportation Commission
Atlantic Remote Sensing Committee
La Commission permanente du Nouveau-Brunswick et du Québec
Committee of Atlantic Environment Ministers
Committee of Executive Directors of Atlantic Drug Dependency Commissions
Contact East
Prince Edward Island - Newfoundland Premiers' Agreement on Small Scale Renewable Resource Development Implementation Committee

Maritime Governments/Private Sector Cooperation

These organizations are fully autonomous, but receive grants or other important encouragement from more than one Maritime government. In addition, they may receive support from the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Atlantic Canada Plus Association
Atlantic Provinces Economic Council
Atlantic Region Management Training Centre
Atlantic Standardbred Breeders Association Ltd.
Champlain Institute
Maritime Lumber Bureau
Genealogical Institute of the Maritimes

New England/Eastern Canada Cooperation

Committees and organizations have been set up between the five Eastern Canadian provinces and the six New England states. These adhere to the definitions of committees and organizations described above, with the exception of their membership.

Conference of the New England Governors and the Eastern Canadian Premiers
Coordinating Committee
Committee on the Environment
Forest Productivity Working Group
Northeast International Committee on Energy
Sustainable Economic Development Committee
Tri-Regional Economic Cooperation Committee

Institutions Under Schedule "A" of the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission Legislation

New Brunswick

aritime Forest Ranger School
ount Allison University
Saint Thomas University
niversité de Moncton
he University of New Brunswick

Nova Scotia

Acadia University
Atlantic School of Theology
Dalhousie University
Mount Saint Vincent University
Nova Scotia Agricultural College
Nova Scotia College of Art and Design
Nova Scotia College of Geographic Sciences
Nova Scotia Teachers' College
St. Francis Xavier University
Saint Mary's University
Technical University of Nova Scotia
Université de Sainte-Anne
University College of Cape Breton
University of King's College

Prince Edward Island

Holland College
University of Prince Edward Island

Regional University Sector Organizations

There are a large number of university-based organizations that are regionally oriented. Sixty-five have been identified in a 1985 study, "University Research Institutes and Centres in Atlantic Canada with Regional Perspectives". Copies of this report are available from the Council Secretariat.

In addition, university faculty and administrators have organized themselves into Maritime or Atlantic associations through which they conduct conferences, issue papers, etc. Noteworthy among the academic associations is the Atlantic Provinces Council of Sciences, while the Association of Atlantic Universities is representative of the administrative sector.